SEPRES M. W. CORNERS OF MARKAU AND PULTON PER 

AMUNEMENTO THIS EVENING.

BEGARWAY PREATER Broadway-HERRE THE HUNT

MIBLO'S GARDER. Broadway-La FERE CHAMPETER TOWERT THEATER, BOWERT-BROKEN VOW-PENAL

SURTON'S THRATES, Chambers street—Belle's STRA LAURA RESHIPS VARIATIES, Broadway-Mases and

WALLACK'S PHRATES, Broadway-Love and Money-

REGADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-FAIAD QUEEN

WOOD'S MINSTREA'S, 444 Broadway STRIOFIAN PER-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad AVERNATUM. No. 651 Broadway-Panoranic Pictors

FABERNACLE, Broadway-PROF. SPENCER'S LECTURE

New York, Wednesday, February 27, 1856.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made a speech on the Central Ameriquestion. He does not adopt fully the Ame interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with reference to the British protectorate of Mosquito Territory. Mr. Mallory, Chairman the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a authorizing the construction of ten addi tional war steamers. The subject will be taken up on Monday, when we may look for severa was received from the President, transmitting and mending to the favorable consideration o Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, urging the appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the The Secretary is of opinion that we ahould increase our supplies of improved warlike weapons, and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, accourrements and implement of war for immediate and most efficient use. A de bate ensued as to the proper reference to be made of the documents, but before arriving at any con clusion the House adjourned.

A despatch from Washington states that the Sec retary of the Treasury has decided to pay the \$7,500. coo Texas claims, as soon as the required notice has expired-in July next.

Nothing of importance occurred in either branch

of the Legislature yesterday.

The New York Know Nothing State Council met at Canandaigua yesterday, and ratified the nominations for President and Vice President, made by the National Convention, with great enthusiasm.

The Constitution Hall whigs held a meeting last night to respond to the nomination of Millard Fillmore, when it was agreed to fire one hundred guns in the Park to-day in honor of the event.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have a brief summary of news from California, Oregon and Nicaragua. At San Francisco the markets were dull. The accounts from the mines were highly favorable. Gov. Foote had been selected by the Know Nothings as their candidate for United States Senator. Ex-Collectors Sanders and Hammond had been indicted for embezzlement. There is nothing new relative to the Indian war in Oregon. From Central America we learn that San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have formed an alliance, and that Col. Kinney had proceeded to Granada to bring about an unde standing with General Walker. The steamer Star of the West is now due at this port from Punta Arenas. She will bring the details of the news and half a million in gold.

We have news from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. The troops in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa pronounced for Tamirez on the 12th, but after some firing, surrendered to the city on the 20th.

It will be seen by reference to another part of the paper that the report of the committee of the Corn Exchange, in favor of raising the standard of flour inspection, was rejected by a decided vote.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday, but no business of importance came before them Out por relief to the poor will be stopped on the 15th o

March next. The citizens of Portland, Me., have ratified the appropriation of \$60,000 made by the city governfor building a wharf for the accommodation of

the mammath British steamship.

The cotton market was inactive vesterday, and sales were limited to 500 a 600 bales, without quotable change in prices. Flour was inactive, with moderate sales at the prevous day's prices. In the absence of transactions quotations for wheat were nominal. Corn sold to a fair extent at 73c. a 75c. Rve was dull. Pork was rather firmer, with sales of 500 a 600 bbls, mess at \$15 875 a \$15 94. Sugars were firm, with sales of 800 a 1,000 hhds. at full prices. Coffee was in fair demand, and closed quite firm, with sales at 11 c. a 12 c. The latter figure was for prime quality. Freights were steady, with fair engagements to English ports. To Liverpool 9 900 bbls, flour were taken at 2s. 9d.

CURIOUS FUNERAL EXPENSES .- A bill, of which the following is a copy, is now before the Finance Committee of the Board of Council-

men :-New YORK, Feb., 1856. THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, Dr. For advertising notice of inneral of Councilman D two times special 82
Editorial report of funeral 26

"Editorial report of funeral, twenty-six dollars"! Cheap as dirt for a deceased Councilman ; but what would an "editorial report" of the funeral of the Mayor or the Governor amount to at this rate? But suppose all the papers in the city had published an " editorial report of the funeral of Councilman Dixon," charging each twenty-six dollars for the same. what a beautiful bill of costs it would have made! And had not the Board rejected this extraordinary claim for lack of a precedent, there is no telling where the experiment would stop. What a lucky thing for the city treasury that they couldn't find a precedent!

AUSTRALIAN COMPLIMENT TO AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.-In another column will be found the report of the proceedings at a public banquet given at Melbourne, in November last, to a young American merchant, Mr. G. F. Train. on the occasion of his departure from the colony. After the blustering of our London contemporaries, the account of this dinner will be read with interest and gratification. It is not only a well merited compliment to an American whose conduct has entitled him to the respect and esteem of the people of Australia, but it is an evidence of the real nature of the feelings entertained by Englishmen towards the United States. Whilst such sentiments as were expressed at it continue to exist amongst the mercantile community, and the great body of the English people, all the efforts of intriguing politicians and ambitious statesmen will be unable to complicate, to any serious extent, the relations of the two countries. Lord Palmerston would do well to make a note of this Melbourne affair.

The Late Know He

Whig Party Galvanis The labors of the late National Know Nothing Nominating Convention have resulted in the formal dissolut on of the American party, and are to be followed up with a systematic and lesperate attempt to galvanize into active life again the stiffened remains of the old whig dynasty. A few words touching the composition of this extraordinary convention, and its results, will enable our readers of all parties to comprehend at a glance the meaning and the " manifest destiny" of Mr. Fillmore's nomi-

There were three parties of Americans in this nominating convention, to wit:-1st. Old whigs, chiefly of a conservative stripe, turned Know Nothings under protests,

and mostly from the Southern States. 2d. Regular Know Nothings, in favor of making the American party an entirely new party, upon new principles and a new man whose antecedents have had little or nothing to do with either of the old parties of the

country. 3d. Seward Know Nothings, joining the Order expresly to direct its action, or to betray it into the hands of the Seward coalition.

The first set of this classification were nearly all Fillmore men-old whigs, we repeat, anxious to set aside the forms, ceremonials and or ganization of this new Order, for the more ancient and more agreeable principles and organization of the old whig party. In fact, the Southern whig party, having discovered in the recent Southern State elections that they had gained nothing by dropping in behind "Sam" and his dark lantern, have been laboring somewhat quietly, but very earnestly, ever since, to supersede him. and throw him back in the rear.

The second set, or regular Know Nothings, have been working quite as earnestly to maintain "Sam" in the ascendency, as a new, independent and homogeneous power in the land, upon exclusively Know Nothing principles, and to sink all the whig or demogratic antecedents of the brethren in the superior principles of the Order. Hence the leaders of this class were chiefly in favor of Live Oak George Law as their Presidential candidate.

The third set have illustrated their objects and principles very clearly in Colonel Ford's Bolters' Convention, at which it is said there were sixty-seven delegates in attendance from the national gathering of a few hours before But at this bolters' meeting both the George Law and the Seward Know Nothings were present, and the objects of each were very frankly set forth. For instance, the Ohio bolters de clared that they were opposed to another American nomination or convention, "believing,' as they do, "that the North ought to unite in a common organization to resist the aggressions of slavery; that is, the anti-slavery Know Nothings should go over, without further ceremony, into the ranks of the Seward Holy Alliance, the farce of their adhesion to Know Nothingism having been played out.

On the other hand, Mr. Hammond, of the Albany State Register, (regular conservative George Law Know Nothing,) declared, at this bolters' meeting, that "he considered the nomination of Mr. Fillmore the most violent betraval of the principles of their Order ever put upon any party in this country. He is not a member of the Order-reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a whig ticket, and nothing else. Mr. H. accordingly pledged New York for thirty-five delegates to the (June) Nominating Convention. He was opposed to any union with the republican party. He had no objection to that party going up with their kite, but it must be on the tail of it." The results of the Convention, then, are simply these :-

First. The old Southern whig element has triumphed-the remains of the old whig party take the precedence, and a straight out whig. having no connection with the Order, secures the pomination. The majority of the Convention thus decree a formal repudiation of Know Nothingism, and the substitution of the pres tige and principles of the old whig party in its place.

Second The Northern Know Nothing bolt ers (including the George Law mea) call for another Nominating Convention on the 12th of June, in the city of New York, upon the principle of the restoration of the Missouri compromise : and they repudiate the proceedings of the Fillmore Convention, because of its admission of the Roman Catholic delegates from Louisiana, hostility to "Romanism" being a cardinal feature of the American organization.

Third. The speedy fusion will necessarily follow of the seceding ultra anti-slavery Know Nothings with the Seward Abelition Holy Alliance, including the mass of that class of Northern Know Nothings represented in Congress by the Know Nothing support of Mr. Banks, and his Seward abolition pro gramme.

Such being the triangulation of the late Know Nothing party, the question recurswhat is the prospect before us? We think it may be briefly summed up. Mr. Fillmore will probably carry the three States of Delaware. Maryland and Kentucky. We conclude from the results of the late Southern elections, and their demoralizing effects upon the beaten party that he cannot do much better. Repudiated by a powerful division of the Order in the North, it would be folly to concede to him a solitary State north of Mason & Dixon's line, from the support either of the democratic or the Seward party. On the part of the regular Know Nothing seceders, should they nominate George Law, or any other out and out Ameri can, on the 12th of June, upon a Northern basis as opposed to Fillmore, they may secure the State of Massachusetts; for we fear that the Seward bolters will carry away the Know Nothing left wing to the NIGGER WORSHIPPERS thus leaving the field from Maine to Wisconsin the next thing to a clean sweep to the demo-

It is scarcely necessary to animadvert upon the management of the Fillmore Convention. The privilege to a single delegate of wielding the whole electoral vote of the State he is permitted to represent, and the picking up a man 'in the street to do this duty, in default of a delegate, were but imitations of the precedents of the democracy at Baltimore, in their Ruckers Quattleboms and General Commanders. But as precedents are no justification of such doings, we can only pronounce the whole system of these packed Conventions as fraudulent and destructive of the freedom of elections. It is a system which transfers to land. Who knows?

coterie of cunning managers the souls and odies of the rank and file of the party, with or without their consent; it forestalls the free exercise of public opinion, and reduces many an honest man to the last resort of a choice of evils in the act of casting his vote. In the anguage of Mr. Calhoun, these party caucuses and conventions can only be corrupting and degrading, resting, as they do, upon the single principle of "the cohesive power of the pubic plunder."

Taking things, however, as we find them, we have to deal with the results of the Know Nothing Convention as with established facts which cannot be reversed. Mr. Fillmore, as concession to the old whig party, has been nominated as the national Know Nothing cancidate for the Presidency. He has been de erted at the threshold by a Northern detachment or two of seceders, that leave him no chance, from present appearances, of the vote of a solitary Northern State, and with but a corry show for more than three States in the South. The Northern seceders-between the Seward league and the democratic party-are in no better predicament in view of a separate movement; and thus the late astounding American party-springing up, like Jonah's gourd, in the course of a night-has died and dried up before dinner time. Its fate was ominously toreshadowed is the election of a Speaker for Congress. Betrayed by the Delilah of Sewardism, it has fallen into the hands of the Philistines.

Months ago we indicated the only course for successful national organization in opposttion to the democratic party and the Seward alliance. It was the formation of an anti Pierce party- a conservative party- a party of practical "retrenchment and reform" in the administration of the government at Washington- an open undieguised party-a party without dark lanterns and with the sworn proscription of alien born and Catholic citizens abolished-a party of non-intervention on the slavery question-a party of practical measures and wholesome changes; and with a new and popular man from the masses of the people as its Presidential candidate; but, above all things, a party united upon the watchwords of "retrepchment and reform," instead of this nonsensical cry, "Americans shall rule America," which means anything or nothing. It is only by proving to the American people the necessity of a new order of things at Washington, and by providing the means for the end, that they will rise to establish it. Thus was the work accomplished in 1828, in 1840 and in 1848.

The American party is demolished. The available remains of the old whig conservative party are to be resuscitated, and Know No thingism, no longer the head, is to be the tail of the conservative opposition, and the tail also of the Seward opposition to the democratic party. Repudiating Pierce and his Cabinet, the prospect to the democracy is a greater triumph than they have ever yet schieved. Between Seward and Fillmore the old opposition party was destroyed, and the new opposition army, all-powerful in the aggregate, has been divided and cut to pieces. Thus much from present appearances. When the spring opens we shall more clearly see the composition of the landscape.

TEN ADDITIONAL STEAM SLOOPS-OF-WAR -Mr. Mallory, of the Naval Committee of the Senate, has introduced a bill for the building of ten new steam sloops-of-war. Very well Let us have them. We shall want them, peace or war, but especially if there is to be war. We recollect, however, that two years ago Congress ordered six steam frigates; and we betieve that of these six, one has been finished and sent to sea-the Merrimac; another was sunched a short time ago at Norfolk; another in this city the other day-the Niagara; and that the other four will probably be completed within a year or two. At this rate we shall have a war and a peace with England before the proposed ten additional steamers shall have been duly armed and equipped for battle. Can't the old fogies of our Navy Department get along a little faster? Gutbrie bae plenty of money, and New York has abundance of materials and builders. Think of our five millions of commercial ton page affort, and of a war, and our present navy. Let Congress act; but provide also for the immediate building of the ships they may

THE STREETS AGAIN-WHAT IS TO BE DONE?-The continued complaints of the travelling public with regard to the outrageous condition of Broadway, has at length induced Commissioner Ebling to try another very notable scheme to relieve that thoroughfare. He bas proposed to the storekeepers along the route to cut down the ridges, provided they will cart away the dirt; and where they do not consent to this arrangement, he intends to scrape and pare off portions of the dirt hills, which with be spread over the streets, to be ornshed by the horses' feet, thawed by the sun, and finally washed off by the rain, when it comes, into the

This plan is in perfect keeping with the paltering half-and-half course Commissioner Eoling has pursued since the commencement, in dealing with the debris of the late snow

On the one hand, it is unjust to the storekeepers to ask them to pay for what they have already been taxed heavily by the city to have done for them; and then it is altogether be neath the dignity of this great city to resort to such paltry means to have our streets cleaned properly. It would not cost over \$6,000 to have all the snow mountains in Broadway toppled into the rivers, or dumped as manure in the public Parks and on the Battery, where it would serve an excellent purpose. Why is it not done forthwith?

All that remains now, it seems to us, is to call on Genin. Where is Genin? All other means have been tried, and they won't do. Let Genin, then, come forth, a modern muni cipal Hercules, to cleanse these Augean streets and save our city from this deep pollution. Wiff he do it?

A NEW MINISTER TO NICARAGUA. - Major Heiss, of New Orleans, a regular manifest destiny man, has been sent as bearer of despatches to Nicaragua, Now, as Gen. Walker's government, efter the refusal of Marcy to accept his Miniser.) has suspended diplomatic intercourse with the United States, it may be that Major Helse has some power to restore the entente cordiale with Walker in view of a speedy war with Eog-

suits of Louis Napoleon's Diplomacy.

It is settled that the Peace Conference meets at Paris at the request of the Emperor of Russia. This cannot be regarded otherwise than as fresh triumph for the diplomacy of the French Emperor. At Paris the envoys cannot but feel some effect from the influence of their French surroundings; to choose it as the site of the conferences evinces on the part of the Emperor of Russia a regard for France, a desire for peace, and a respec t for his antagonist, which was bardly to be expected.

The Moniteur gives the names of the Plani potentiaries. They are:-

FOR FRANCE.

Count Colonna Walew-ri, Middeter of Foreign Affair
the Emperor, and Baron de Bourqueney, his Earsy
traordinary and Minister rienipotentiary at Vienna.

FOR AUSTRIA.

Court Buol Schauenstein minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Emperor of Austria, and Baron de Hanner, his
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at
Paris.

POR GREAT ERITAIN.

The Earl of Clarendon Principal Secretary of Sia a for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Cowley, Ambassador of Singuiana at Paris.

rand at Paris.

POR RUSSIA.

Count Orleff, Member of the Council of the Empire and Ai e-de-Camp General of the Emperor of Russia, and Baron de B unow, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

The Chevalier Massimo d'Azegho, Senator of the king

FOR TURKEY.

Ash Pashs, Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan, and Mehemed Djemil Bey, his Ambassador at Paris.

A goodly show assuredly. Buol Schauenstein is one of the greatest statesmen, and the representative of one of the oldest families of Austria. Lord Clerendon inherits the title of a dynasty of British statesmen. Russia will be represented by two of the most distinguished of her nobilty and the strongest of her public men. Even Sardisia has found in Massimo d'Azeglio a representative whose fame will enhance the ancient lustre of his country. As for France, she has the Baron de Bourqueney to represent her old nobility, and the son of the old Napoleon, well tutored by his cousin, to personify the present genius of the empire-The conferences will be a season of unmingled gaieties and unprecedented splendors. Rumore of gay balls and reunious, of splendid shows, and costly entertainments have already reached this side of the water. Each of the Pleninotentiaries will doubtless do his best to outshine the others; the Parisians will put them all on their mettle and try them by the severe standard of Parisian taste; altogether the month will be a season such as Paris has not seen since those old days of the absolute my nerchy long ago when the great monarch received his guests with a magnificence which poets pronounced super Oriental. If any one doubts that, under circumstances like these, and emotions such as imperial fetes. Parisiau balls and the rest will inspire, the Plenipotentiaries will hasten to make peace, his opinions of human nature would be worth studying.

Such-this conference, with its noisy gainties, and genial splendors—this assemblage of his allies and his enemies in his capital under his nose, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Continent-this apparent willingness of England to concede terms of peace, notwithstanding the report on the state of the army and notwithstanding the Redan—this general confidence not only of the French people (not an easy thing to win by any means) but also of the crowned heads of Europe, great and small, the baughty Austrian nooles, and the trade demecracy of England-this general feeling, which is as much as to say, "Settle the matter as you think best-we leave it to you and will be bound by your decision "-such is the fruit of three years' diplomacy by Louis Napoleon. Most certainly neither the arms of peace nor those of war ever won like reward in such a period before. The greatest heroes in history, indging by net results, were fools to this Napo-

It can never be useless-it ought never to be wearisome-to repeat the striking contrasts of his career. To draw men's minds once more to the time when the head of the family, driven to perish miserably in a tropical isle, left a few scattered, impoverished, despised relations to seek a scanty subsistence in Europe; people so bowed down and crushed out by the weight of calamity that the eulogist of the prisoner of St. Helena confessed his inability to trace the retreat of his nephew. To recapitulate once more the romantic story of Louis Napoleon the exile, the beggar; then from this to turn to the splendid Emperor, radiant with glory, and fame, and gold, and popularity and power. To see him dating an Imperial decree from Windsor Castle, and leading the Queen of England, slowly and solemnly, to the tomb of the First Napoleon, reminding her that is was her uncle who put this uncle of his to a slow, lingering and dreadful death, and that they, the nephew and the niece of the victim and the murderer, are there, band in hand, palely gazing on this memorial of the past, and possibly pledging themselves to atonement. To watch him receive the request of the Emperor of Rusia-whose predecessor would not even acknowledge him-that the peace conferences may be held under his eye, in a coumber of his Court, so to speak; and thus not only affording ground for a strong surmise that the step is that of a vanquished foe to his conqueror, but committing in no small degree the honor of Russia and the safety of Europe into his bands. To see the representative of Austria-mouldy and motheaten with ancestral pride-crowding the ante-chamber at the Tuileries, and cheerfully, servilely awarding to the French Emperor a respect they deny to the Czar and to their own. To think that if God wills this child of his shall be a boy, his cradle may be rocked by the plenipotentiaries of the four greatest Powers of Europe; and that not reluctantly, through fear or compulsion, as was the case with the King of Rome-but gladly, eagerly, impatiently.

It is very doubtful whether all history contain another such example of vicissitude. Measuring the actual power of the French Emperor against that of those with whom he might be compared, and making no allowance for the difference of circumstances, it is certain it does not

IMPORTANT IF TRUE,-The Commercial Advertiser of last evening conspicuously publishes the following notification:-

GRATHYMO INTELLIGENCE FROM Mr. BUCHANAN.—We are exceedingly gratified to be able to state, on the authority of a gentieman who came passenger in the Asia, and who saw Mr. Buchanan on the very eys of his departure, that that gentleman assured him that all points of difficulty between the United States and Great Brids a were in a fair way of adjustment, and would be adjusted in a vary few days.

Now, whether this is real news or a trick of the bulls of Wall street, we must await the arrival of the next steamer to determine. Mentime, let the bears growl on.

Steamships—Fragress of Ste

On the 23d April, 1838, a tremendous excitement prevailed in New York. "From an early hour in the morning until dark"-we quote the language of this journal-"myriads of persons crowded the Battery to have a glimpse of the first steam vessel which had crossed the Atlantic from the British isles and arrived safely in port: it is said that every Englishman in the city at one time or other during the day was gazing at the dark looking vessel (the Sirius.) with the American colors at the fore, and the flag of Old England at the stern. The excitement was further increased by the arrival of the Great Western from Bristol, which left that port on the 7th instant, making the passage in fifteen days—thus solving the problem of possibility, and showing what can be done by enterprise, expenditure, courage and skill. The Sirius is, however, the pioneer. It s a singular coincidence that both vessels should have arrived on St. George's day, the patron saint of the country to which they belor g.

On the 31st March of the same year, the London papers alluded to the experiment doubtfully. "There is really no mistake," said the Times, "in this long talked of project of navigating the Atlantic ocean by steam. There is no doubt of an intention to make the attempt, and to give the experiment, as such, a fair trial. The Sirius is absolutely getting under weigh for America."

Eighteen years will soon have elapsed since these doubts were uttered, and their solution thus enthusiastically recorded. What a change! We have fourteen lines of steamers actually running between the United States and Europe, comprising no less than forty two

Their rise and progress is curious. The Sirius and Great Western did not long enjoy a monopoly of the ocean ferry. They were quickly joined by the Royal William (which made a trip or two), the City of Liverpool, the British Queen, and President. Soon the Sirius and British Queen were sold, the President went down, and their place was taken by a new line, got up by a combination of Scotchmen and Bluenoses-an astonishing set of people for enterprise. The new line was called the Cunard line, from the leading Bluenose, and launched four steamers -the Acadia, the Caledonia, the Britannia, and the Columbia: they commenced to run about 1840, and ran from Boston and Halifax to Liverpool. In 1843, the Columbia was lostthe only vessel ever lost by the Cunard line; all the lives on board were saved.

Shortly after, a French line, consisting of four steamers, was established, but after a few trips it was abandoned. Then a Belgian line was organized, and also abandoned. Soon afterward, the first American line of transatlantic steamers was inaugurated by the sailing of the Washington for Bremen. She was shortly after followed by the Hermann; both of which ships run still, with apparent success and profit. They were followed at an interval of four or five years by the Collins line, which launched successively the Atlantic, Arctic, Baltic and Pacific: and are now building the Adriatic to take the place of the lost Arctic.

Latterly several new lines have been established. The American-Havre line, which was started a few years ago, having lost its two vessels—the Humboldt and Frankliu—replaced them by the Arago and Fulton. Glasgow started a line of screw steamers to New York, and another line on the same plan was shortly afterward started between Liverpool and Philadelphia: without, however, competing with the Collins or Cunard lines. Quite recently a screw line, consisting of the Minna and Brenda, has been established to run between London, Cork and New York; they will probably be called the Corkscrews. The Cunard Company has also begun to run a line between Havre and New York; a Belgian company has launched vessels to run from Antwerp; and the French are going to run vessels with warlike names from Havre on their own account.

Altogether we may sum up the ocean

steam	lines	established	between	the	United
States	and E	arope in the	following	tab	le:-
		IVERPOOL AND		1152457720	MATE - 20
		Names.	Clas		Tonnage.
Collins 1	ine		Paddle	wheel	3,000
		Pastfic			3,000
		Baltic			4 200
Cunard !	ine	Persia	"		3.500
		Africa	"		2 250
		Asia	"		2,260
		Europa			2,250
Course A		LIVERPOOL AND			1,800
Cunaro I	nre	America			2,250
		Canada	6		1,800
		Niagara	**** **		2,250
		GLASGOW AND			
Scotch 1	ine	Ed nburg.		w	2,500
		New York			2,150
		Glargew			1,952
Cork line		NDON, CORE AN		•	1,300
COLE HO	*****	Brenda			1 300
		NEW YORK AN			
Cunard !	ine	Etns	11		3,000
	The state of the s	Jura	****		3,000
		Erneu	"		2,000
		Lebanon .	Paddle		2,000
French 1	ine	Alma	Sere	M.Treet	1,500
		Barcelone	"		1.500
	and grant to	Sebastopo	il "	and the same of	1,500
Old Havi	re line	Arago		wheel	2,700
	Fulton Union			2,500	
New Havre	rre live.	Ariel			2,000
		North Sta	T "		2,000
		Vanderbit			3,600
Ind. Hav		Erictson.			1,800
		EP, SOUTHAMPTO			
Beigian	me	Belgique Constituti		w	2,590
		Leopold I.			2,500
		Duc de Bri	abant		2,500
		Congress.	"		2,500
		ORK, SOUTHAMP			
Bremen	line	Wathingt	on Padale	wheel	2,000
		Hermann			2,000
White date		VERPOOL AND P			
rniageij	para me	City of Ba	ashington		
		City of M	auchester		2,380
-					
in a	adition	to the ab	ove, a lir	18 h	as been
establis	shed b	etween Por	tland and	Liv	erpool.
4			-		

in which the Sarah Sands and Canadian ran. The disasters to ocean steamships may likewise be summed up as follows:--

Name:

President Never heard of Columbia Ali hands saved.

Humboldt Never heard of Cry of Gissgow Never heard of Cry of Fhilacelphia All hands saved.

Franklin A few only saved.

This bill of mortality is really very small when the total number of steamers affoat is considered. As science progresses, even this proportion will be lessened. We may hope that, when we have a hundred steamers affoat, we shall neither hear of lost vessels, nor feel excited or anxious, with good reason, when a

Appointment by the President, by ASP WHE HE ADVICE AND CONSIN OF THE SEVARS, Automic B. Rabbison, Surveyor of the Customs at Nes qually. Washington Territory, vice A. Benton Mosses,

steamer is unduly delayed.

The Filibusters by the Northern Light Put

The Northern Light sailed on Monday afternoon, having on board about two hundred flibusters for Nicaragus. On arriving at Sandy Hook, the tickets were examined, and forty of them were found to be spurious; whereupon the holders of them were put ashore, and after a day's hard travelling, found their way back to the city, intensely disgusted with the whole affair. They complain loudly of the inhospitable treatment they received at the hands of the New Jersey farmers. The following is the statement of one of them :-

SHATEMENT OF FITZGERALD SEBASTIAN WEED. We went to the office of the Mining Company, and they told us there that they would purchase tickets and leave them at the St. Charles Hotel, with Major Hall, for us. We saw Major Hall, and he gave us tickets, which we deemed spurious, and told him so, when he assured us they were all right, and referred us to men who looked like policemen, who stood at the gang-way, and who said the tickets were all right. The vesse way, and who said the discuss very superior said the said put me in the water closet, which led to a quarrel, and I knocked him down. We were soon after taken and put on board the pilot boat Enchantress, No. 18, and landed on Sandy Hook, seven miles from any habitation. The nearest point was the Hook light, which we marched to, and were treated kindly by the kesper, Mr. Brevort, and by Lieut. McHenry, of the cutter Washington. We organized into a military company, and I had the honor to elected captain. We marched across the Horsenhoe on the ice, and endured all manner of hardships before we arrived at this city. We were treated in a very in-hospitable manner by the New Jerseymen, who refused us any succor in our distress. We were late for the best to New York, but the captain returned and took us on board, though we had little or no money, and altogether he behaved like a gen. tleman. It was a person named Parker induced most of us to go, and we consider ourselves treated outrageously; even Capt. Creighton, who was sent out to take charge of the emigrating party, turned away when I saked him for relief. We consider ourselves as respectable as most of those who went, and feel very intignant at what has

We, the undersigned, endorse the above in every re-

Fitzgerald Sebastian Weed, George Louis Smith, Chartes Delp, Jo. W. Duning, Oliver Hoistein Milton Campbe John Had, Jacob Cole, Peter Cole, A. Potter,
Thomas Smith,
John Lee,
The following is a fac simile of one of the spurious tick-

> NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STRAM-BHIP LINE. VIA NICARAGUA. The Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragu Proprietors.
>
> Steerage ticket, No. 50.—Not transferable, and good for this voyage only.
>
> Num You Berth 49. New York, Feb. 25, 1886.
> Mr. — paid for Steerage Passage from New York to San Juan del Norte, the dangers and accidents of the seas, and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind excepted, It the steamahip Star of the West, to leave New York on this date.
>
> For CHARLES MORGAN, Agent. (No signature.)

Logs will be charged \$25 each, and in no ease will be allowed in the cather of state rooms.

The ship will not be accountable for luggage, goods, or other description of property, unless bills of lading are signed therefor.

Regulations of the steamer to be strictly complied with.

The following are the names of the passengers of the

der of il leaving kompany over its

Northern Light:—

First cabin—E S Conner and lady, D B Hamilton, C B Rutherlord and lady. C O Ferry. A G Ferry, Dr Voiney Spaukling, Mrs B B Thayer and children; P Heiss and lady, E H Lamah and lady. Dr F J Binkenn, J B McAllister, George Merrill. George Wilkes, Mr Ev den and lady, Mr J Fridenburgh, Mrs Shank Fage, John Vestinan, Mr Howland and lady, Aarron Base. Mrs Howland, Muss Howland, Mrs Ford and child, Mrs Andrews, Mrs Howland, Muss Howland, Mrs Ford and child, Mrs Simmons, lady and two daughters, Geo Hutchinson and friend, Simmons, lady and two daughters, Geo Hutchinson and friend, F Thayer. N O Stevens, Mr. Nye, W H Perrine, W P Bayies, Charles Partridge, Mrs Abby H Savage, Z Jonkins, Mr Waller, Mr Underwood. J J Smith, A. L. Henshaw, L. W Woods, L. W Word, M Fallon and lady. Thomas S Bavis, John T Brewn, J W Sleebhins, C A Woodward, J F Edwards, L Thomas, Wm Hearst, Mrs M E C hipman, Michael, Muller, Miss B Walley, W Sleebins, C A Woodward, J F Edwards, L Thomas, Wm Hearst, Mrs Mittle, Mr Helser, John Harvey, Wm Deuglass, S T Handell, J H Gulon, W C Beichart, Fres Sannell, G W Pell, Si as Hoadley, P A Coates, Mr Johnson and lady, F de Armas, John C Islehardson.

Stoomdabin—Geork Mouroe, Miss M O Mouroe, G W Missell N M.

Steondesbin-Geo H Monroe, Miss M C Monroe, G W chultz Arthur Brown Mre F McMasters W W South, N W Cobb, G W Bat Beit, K Chuae, Miss Opplefile, Hency Felix 

THE AIMS HOUSE,-Mr. Wm. Whitley, Superintendent

of the Alms House of Jersey City, and Overseer of the Poor, in his report to the Common Council, for the quarter ending January 31, 1856, says, that during November, December and January, 180 adults and 570 children were relieved with groceries, and 214 families with coal. The amount expended in relieving the poor not in the Alms House, was, during this time, as follows: - In groceries, \$640 02: nursing children, \$23: for shoes \$10: for cansporting paupars, \$11; for interments, \$10. Total \$644 02. The number of immates in the Alms House, November 1, was 57. Admitted from Nov. 1 to February November 1, was 57. Admitted from Nov. 1 to February 1, 61; making a total of 118. Of this number, 51 were adults and 57 children. Of these 7 men were cischarged, 6 women obtained situations, 7 boys were sent to employment, 2 girls were adopted in families, and or e man disducted by the sent of the Alms House. Feb. 1. The expenses of the Alms House, during the quarter were, 8627 12, for groceries, meat, dry goods, shoes, feed and straw, wood, lumber, hardware and scap. Goods on band including coal, amout to \$460, which is deducted from \$627 12. The three last quarterly reports show that there has beer expended during the nine months covered by those reports, \$4.562, incluring ceal.

MERING OF THE CONNON COUNCE.—An adjourned meat-

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL .- An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening, Alderman Lyon, President of the Board, in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the fact, that bills affecting the interests or Jersey City are pending in the Legislature, concerning which immediate action should be had. He referred to the bills relative to the omnibus routes, the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad, and the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plankroad. The Council directed that the gen Point Plankroad. The Council directed that the Mayor and City Clerk should address a memorial to the Logisature, askirg for protection to the rights and interests of the city, if any attempt to outrage them is made by parties interested in those bills. The special committee appointed to investigate into the cost of Hook and Ladder House, No. 1, reported progress. The Wa'er Commissioners presented their semi-annual report. They mention the probability that Hoboken and the city of Hudson will become consumers, in the course of another year, of Passate water, by woich means the revenues of the water works will be equal to their expenses. The report of the Engineer and Register, and the financial statement of the Commissioners, were embraced in the report. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

BUSIGNED.—Alderman Richard R. Rappelyes. one of

RESIGNED.—Alderman Richard R. Rappelyes, one of the Aldermen from the Fourth ward of Jersey city, sent his resignation to the City Clerk on Monday.

The following is a list of the officers of the steam frigate Merrimac, at Boston :-

Mertimac, at Boston:

Commender, Capt. G. J. Pendergrast. Lieu enants, George W. Harrison, Edward Donaldson. F. Key Murray, John M. Wainwright, Joseph B. South, M. P. Jones, Ca esby Ap R. Jones. Master, John W. Danington. Purser, Themas P. MeBlair. Surgeon, D. Harian. Passed Assistant Surgeon, James F. Harrison. Assistant Surgeon, James F. Harrison. Assistant Surgeon. Captain's Cierk, — Smith. Boatswain, James Walker. Ac ing Boatswain, Thomas G. Bell. Master's Mate, Robert Owens. Gunner, E. N. Peake. Curpenter, omas Libble. Sailmaker, Lewis Rogers. Chief forgineer, Wm. H. Shock. Assistant Engineers, A. C. Stimers, J. M. Adams, C. H. Loring, H. E. Winsor, F. A. Canfield, H. B. Nones, R. M. Partleman. Stain of Marines, Algernos S. Taylor. Second Lieutenant of Marines, David M. Kohen.

ADJOURNMENT OF TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.— Both branches of this Legislature have adopted a resolu-tion to acyourn sine dis on the 3d of March.

Novel, Brilliant, Original, Strikingly Etc. gant and remarkably cheap. KNOX's apring style of hat will be ready or Thursday morning, the 28th inst. Knox's spring style of hat will be ready to Thursday morning, the 28th inst. Knox's spring applied hat is a povelty that must common adaptivation. Knox's spring style of hat, "atelistant in manufacture as it is 'underso' is reid at the committed price of our dollars. Knox's spring style of hat, "atelistant in the style of the style of the collars, knox's spring style of hat, "atelistant in the style of the style of the collars, knox's spring style of hat, "atelistant in the style of the style of the collars, knox's spring style of hat, "atelistant of the style of the sty

White, the Hatter, has Removed to 148 Fulion street where a large and varied assortment of hays, caps and travel ing bags may be found. The spring exploid get is bait just issued will be bound very genteel and bails. Will TE, batter, 148 Fulion street, between Naessu and